

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28TH, 1891.

NUMBER 17

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28th, 1891.

THE rumors current for some days last week about a revolution in Pará and Amazonas, which seem to have been readily believed, appear to have had only a very slight foundation. That cause exists for discontent no one will deny, for many of the states are full of complaints of national interference and arbitrary rule. Were the Brazilians less pacific in character, outbreaks would have occurred long before to-day. When the government interferes in their elections, however, they generally keep away from the polls, and when a military officer appears on the scene they at once go home and keep quiet. Some day, perhaps, all this will be suddenly changed. One courageous leader will resist and an exasperated people will fall in line to defend him before they have time to think of the consequences, and then we shall have a struggle which will probably lead to a breaking up of the country. Threats of secession have again and again been heard from the north, and we see no reason for believing that the purpose has been altogether forgotten during the past eighteen months. An oppressive, middle-some government under the republic will be just as irritating and distasteful as under the empire, and will be resented some day just as angrily. It will not be denied that the central government has been interfering altogether too much in the local elections, and its representatives have not always acted wisely and in good temper. The knowledge that this interference is resented led many to believe that an insurrection had really broken out, and the President should know that the willing credence given to the rumor is not altogether a good sign. Men generally believe on the spur of the moment just what their sympathies lead them to wish for.

THE *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 24th says that the minister of interior presented a project for the reorganization of the municipality of this capital to the government on the preceding day. It will certainly be a very interesting document, and the more so in view of the anomalous character of the relations between the government and the federal district. We can not find in the constitution any authority for this act of the minister, nor is there in it any special provision for the organization and government of the district. The presumption is that the federal district is invested with all the powers for self-organization. It is to be represented in the national congress by senators and deputies, which implies that it is independent and self-governing like any other state. And if it is a self-governing state, entitled to equal representation in congress with the other states of the republic, then the inference is clear that its citizens have just the same rights and privileges, including that of organizing and administering their own government. This being the case, the minister of interior has no more right to prepare a project for the government of the city than the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro. In our opinion, the constitution has placed this city in a very anomalous position; it has given it the rights of representation without confining it to the attendant rights of self-government. If the national government continues to exercise absolute control as under the monarchy, then who and what are these senators and deputies to represent? The city certainly needs a better and more res-

ponsible government. It also needs a specific code of municipal laws which shall secure and confirm the rights, privileges and obligations of its citizens. Municipal government is a question which must soon demand study and legislation, and the government will do well not to complicate it by a false step just at this juncture.

We have already urged the adoption by the municipality of some definite plan for street improvements and for certain much needed sanitary regulations. At present everything is in confusion, reconstruction is going on with feverish haste in every part of the city, and extensive improvements are projected in every direction. In our opinion the authorities ought not to delay another moment in the adoption of some intelligent measure to meet all these requirements. In the first place, no effort should be spared to secure the widening and straightening of the streets wherever possible, and a better opportunity than that of the present moment will perhaps never occur. The tearing down of so many old buildings will permit many of these improvements, to the permanent advantage of the city and its commerce. In the second place, some step should be at once taken to improve and protect what many be called unobstructed street ventilation, so that the sea breezes may be carried into the heart of the city. Two avenues can be opened or this purpose without any great delay and cost, through the Ajuda and Guarda Vell a, and through the gap between Santa Theresa and Santo Antonio hills. Plans for these two avenues should be at once adopted before any costly new buildings are erected on these streets. And then, in the third place, something should be done to open up and improve the Saude district. It is a disgrace to leave this part of the city so neglected a state. The heavy traffic carried on in its one thoroughfare leads to constant blocks, delays and unnecessary expense. Not only should a new street be opened into this district, but a new water front should be projected, which will give another street and thus relieve the pressure on the Rua da Saude. Another advantage will be the filling in of a muddy and extremely unhealthy shore line, which is unquestionably one of the causes of the fever epidemics which give the city so bad a reputation. And then, if the improvement is intelligently carried out, it will give the city a system of wharves and *trapiches* which will permit the loading and unloading of vessels alongside, to the inestimable advantage of commerce and without obstructing or disfiguring this beautiful harbor.

WHEN we called attention a few weeks ago to the abuses said to be practiced at the S. Sebastião yellow fever hospital, very few gave credence to the stories and many blamed us for giving them so much publicity. We were more than doubtful of their accuracy ourselves, but we hoped that in giving them publicity we might cause some investigation to be made into their truthfulness. The authorities, however, appear to have taken no notice whatever of the reports, and the public even did not show the slightest interest in the matter. In most civilized countries these charges would have aroused a storm of popular indignation and an investigation would have resulted immediately, but the Brazilian people are so accustomed to leave everything to the government and have so strong a disinclination to mix themselves up in such questions, that for a time no one thought of tracing out the origin of these horrible stories. We are glad to say, however, that the *Pais* finally resolved to investigate their accuracy, and sent a reporter to the hospital for that purpose. The gist of the investigation may be found in another column, and it makes out a worse case than we even dared dream of. Were it not a plain, matter-of-fact investigation by a responsible and respectable journal, we could not compel ourselves to believe it. It will be remembered that we protested against the selection of the Retiro Saudoso site for a yellow fever hospital when it was first proposed, because we considered it too distant and the journey too fatiguing for men stricken with that disease. The record has since proved that our objections were well taken, for the journey has been terribly fatal to the patients sent there. We never imagined, however, that to this mistake would be added so much neglect and inhumanity! The *Pais* report exposes a state of things which no people ought to permit for one single day.

It is a disgrace to the government, which is partly responsible, and to the whole country. No civilized man would treat his hogs as the unfortunate men and women appear to be treated at the S. Sebastião hospital. In view of the fact that all the seamen in this port and the strangers in this city are sent to this hospital when stricken with yellow fever, the treatment thus disclosed should be made the subject of a vigorous protest from the foreign representatives in this city. If the authorities of the country have no shame nor humanity, then steps should at once be taken to protect the unfortunate sailor and traveler from what the *Pais* very appropriately calls "The Ante-Chamber of Death."

ALTHOUGH the loss of the *Blanco Encalada* will be a severe blow to the Chilean revolutionists and may be the means of prolonging the civil war raging in Chili, there is no reason for believing that it will in any way affect the final result. The revolutionary forces on land have been steadily gaining in strength and territory since the battles of Iquique and now occupy a considerable part of the country. They have organized a provisional government and are apparently in a position to meet the dictator's forces on equal terms. Recent telegrams have reported many defections from Balnaced's army, and it had begun to look as though the struggle is approaching the end, but this unexpected success will unquestionably give renewed hope and credit to the dictator and will thus prolong the struggle.

From *O Pais*, April 23rd.

ANTE-CHAMBER OF DEATH.

S. SEBASTIÃO HOSPITAL.

These lines contain the result of very momentous impressions. For a long time there have been complaints against the state of the S. Sebastião Hospital and its situation in Retiro Saudoso. The *Pais* has frequently been the medium of these complaints, and a few days ago *Edmundo*, one of our distinguished contributors, repeated them in these columns.

Hence it was that Dr. Manríll de Abreu wrote to us inviting us to visit the establishment.

We have visited all its dependencies; we have examined its books and its statistics; ward by ward we have gone over it, questioning all the patients from the convalescent to the dying; we have seen the room where yellow and naked corpses are crowded, and we have witnessed the arrival of the unfortunate who are suffering from yellow fever and the departure of those who leave it, never to return, in the hearses of the Misericórdia hospital.

Very well. From what our eyes have beheld we are more than ever confirmed in our unfavorable opinion of the S. Sebastião hospital.

The S. Sebastião hospital was built, almost on the beach, in the most insalubrious part of Retiro Saudoso, where paludinous fevers are perennial. The grounds in front of it are low and marshy. On one side there is a large tank whose odor is insupportable. In the bay at a short distance is Sa-pucaia island, from which the smoke of burning garbage is daily wafted by the breeze to the hospital, and by the waves are borne in it old mattresses, dead animals, decaying fruit and other garbage deposited on the island.

Behind the wards are the public cemeteries and near these an immense marsh that extends all through Retiro Saudoso to Rua Bello de S. João. Everything in the situation of the hospital contributes to the increase of the epidemic and to the development of paludinous diseases.

The result has not delayed its appearance. A third of the employés are constantly ill. At the present time the director, Dr. Manríll de Abreu, a nurse, four servants and the person in charge of the clothing, are all ill of paludinous fevers.

The greater part of the patients reach the hospital after 10 a. m., that is when the rays of the sun are most intense and the decomposition of the garbage in the beach is most rapid. The street cars employed in carrying the patients have room for only four persons; yet it frequently happens that they carry eight, ten, or twelve, one above the other, some dying, others in the first period of the disease, and not unfrequently among them the corpse of a patient who has died on the way.

In the beginning of March when the epidemic was at its worst, some one, approaching one of those vehicles, asked the driver if he had many corpses. "Yes," answered the driver, "there are many fish; there are eight." The car had made the trip with seventeen patients dangerously ill; eight of them, unable to survive so long a drive, had died on the way.

The patients, on their arrival, have to climb up the gravel walks leading to the wards on foot, exposed to the heat of the sun and, accompanied by two servants who come to the call of a bell, pass by the place where the corpses are deposited. The stretcher of the hospital is only used for carrying the dead and dying.

At the entrance, an employé makes a list of the patients and numbers them. The dead and dying are not counted, for they would undoubtedly increase the mortality statistics.

On March 1st there were 164 patients in the hospital; during the month there entered 1,280, total, 1,444. Of these 556 died and 637 left the hospital, making 1,193, so that there were 251

remaining. That is, in 31 days there entered the hospital 1,280 patients and 556 died, which, adding the dead and dying that are not counted, makes a death rate of 50 per cent. for the S. Sebastião hospital.

The following statement of patients received and number of deaths during the present month up to last Monday, is still more eloquent than the statistics given above:

Day	Patients Received	Deaths	Day	Patients Received	Deaths
1	44	23	11	41	13
2	40	17	12	36	20
3	35	21	13	29	26
4	35	17	14	25	17
5	31	18	15	31	11
6	31	12	16	22	11
7	38	17	17	20	16
8	49	17	18	32	7
9	44	21	19	25	17
10	33	14	20	25	11

So that now, when the epidemic is subsiding, 666 patients that enter the S. Sebastião hospital no less than 326 die.

The two large wings occupied by common wards contain 60 beds each. But in one of these, in charge of the sixth-form student Castro Faria, there were 71 patients and in the 2nd, in charge of the sixth-form student Luiz Barbosa, there were no less than 88, the space between beds being used for accommodating the additional patients.

But *apropos*. We repeat here the names of the two directors of the wards, but we have said nothing of the physician in charge, Dr. Sá Earp, whom, however, we must not fail to mention.

Dr. Sá Earp does not reside in the hospital. He goes there twice a day, at 6:30 a.m. and 5:30 p. m. Patients in large grow worse, they reach the dying state, and 18 or 20 of them die every day. Dr. Sá Earp arrives at 5:30 p.m. and returns on the following day at 6:30 a.m.

We regretted his absence, for we wished to ask him for some explanations concerning the treatment, but during the five hours of our stay he was not present.

We were accordingly obliged to have recourse to the apothecary and to the directors of the wards. We were able to learn very little. When the patients arrive, a large dose of castor oil is given them; those in the second stage of the disease receive a dose of iodine and iron, of which 33 prescriptions had been filled on the morning of the day before yesterday; for those who are worse the medicine given is a strong dose of caffeine.

It is impossible to imagine the repugnant, horrible and incredible state of filth and negligence. On their arrival the patients are stripped of their clothing which is substituted by the hospital shirts. The clothing removed from them, soiled and stained with vomit, is thrown under the beds where it remains for hours before being taken away for the purpose of disinfection.

As there are no slippers for the patients in the hospital, the director allows the shoes and soiled stockings that the patients were wearing, to remain on the floor at the bedside. Near these, in most instances, are the iron cups from which the patients drink water, and the small cuspidors into which they vomit—on the floor the medicine bottles, with or without medicine, urinals, soiled and blood-stained cloths, all this exhaling an intolerable stench and endangering the lives of the unfortunate that are taken to the hospital.

From time to time patients in delirium rise from their beds. Sallow and cadaverous, nearly always entirely without clothing, they wave their skeleton arms in the air, allowing them to drop on the two nearest beds. With the excessive number of patients who arrive and are crowded into the wards, there is no longer sufficient space between the beds and the delirious patients, waving their arms, strike other patients lying in the adjoining beds.

Cries and groans and a stench that makes one's head ache, patients in delirium and patients in the death struggle—the sight is one that can not long be borne and we withdrew from that ante-chamber of death.

In the room where the dead bodies are deposited there were twelve corpses, some of them remaining from the previous day.

What has been said seems to us to give a clear idea of the hospital of S. Sebastião. It has none of the requisites for the purpose for which it was established. Of the patients sent to its wards, 10 per cent. die on the way and 50 per cent. survive only to die in the hospital.

Above all, the number of employés is not sufficient for the work, and they are insufficiently and irregularly paid. There are only 11 nurses and 30 servants, divided into two squads, one for night and the other for day service.

Still further. The hospital has no water for its most necessary requirements. Dr. Manríll has made constant complaints in regard to this, but the department of public works has paid no attention to his demands.

Now, under these circumstances and in view of what we observed day before yesterday, there is only one thing to be done—to close at once the hospital of S. Sebastião.

A CORRECTION.

We should like to again call the attention of our foreign exchanges to the error so frequently made of using the sign "\$" in expressing Brazilian monetary values, just as it is used in other countries. In this country the sign is used between the integral and fractional figures, as 150\$240. Transferring the "\$" to a position in front of the number simply doubles the value indicated, as the Brazilian *milreis* [expressed 1000] is at par only one half the value of the American dollar. In reproducing some of our articles on the recent treaty, several of our American exchanges have made our statements incorrect by this transposition of the milreis sign into the dollar sign.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Notice having been some time ago served on the British Library to quit the premises at present occupied by that institution, the Committee are anxious that this should be known as well as possible among all supporters of the Library with the view of obtaining their assistance in the present contingency.

If the Library is to be maintained, new premises will have to be found before the time for removal becomes compulsory. Otherwise it is to be feared that the Library will for a time be broken up and its 6,000 volumes stored, to the great loss of its funds, and its future and of all who avail themselves of its usefulness.

The Committee therefore earnestly desire the assistance of all interested in its maintenance towards finding suitable premises in which the objects of the Library may continue to be carried out as heretofore.

Rio, April 24th.

H. MOSLEY, Hon. Secretary.

THE OCEAN POSTAL SERVICE.

The ocean postoffice between this country and Germany will be put in operation April 1. The clerks who are to do our share of this service have been selected by the Postmaster General among the most efficient on the force. Ocean postoffices are to be established on the German steamers plying between New York, Bremen and Hamburg. These offices comprise a clerk representing this government and a clerk representing the German government. After the system has been established, all mail matter from this country to Germany and from Germany to this country sent on German steamers will be handled during the voyage, so that upon the arrival of the steamers the letters for delivery in New York city, for instance, will be ready to be given to carriers for immediate delivery to the parties addressed. Mail matter for points beyond New York will be placed in separate pouches, and can be taken at once to the cars and started on their land journey, without delay. When a steamer arrives in New York city early in the day, it is expected that under this new system letters will be delivered so that if necessary a response can be prepared and mailed in the next outgoing steamer, which perhaps sails on the same day.—Washington correspondence of *N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, March 8th.

SOCIETADE FRANZINI.

The work accomplished by this philanthropic society during the half year ending March 31st has been as economical as it has been useful. It is very doubtful whether so charitable a work could have been carried out through any other agency on so economical a scale.

According to the statistics given us by Gen. Franzini, the total number of families assisted during the half year was 667, or about 4,000 individuals. Of these 16 families were German, 9 American, 82 Belgian, 25 Brazilian, 169 French, 45 Spanish, 8 English, 302 Italian, and 11 Portuguese. All the members of the society have been enabled to obtain work, among whom are many who left the plantations through dissatisfaction with their treatment. The total number of members received during the half year was 1,422.

The receipts of the society from donations during the half year were \$350,000, and the expenses \$324,350, leaving a small balance of \$115,650. The members will soon begin to pay something toward its support, and it is hoped that further contributions will be received. It is also hoped that the various foreign beneficent societies of the city will give their assistance in order to maintain an agency through which employment can be obtained. We regret to note, however, that many who benefit most from the society's work are doing little or nothing for its support.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

The following decree was published on the 26th inst.:

"The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

In view of the convenience resulting not only for the public service, but also for commerce, from the adoption of consular invoices recommended to the governments by the "International American Conference," and adopted by the United States of America; and

Considering that in such documents the consular, on presentation of the receipt of the purses on board, or of the wharf clerk when the vessel receives cargo, will certify that the articles referred to in the invoice—containing names, marks, numbers, weight, quantity and value—organized by the exporter established or residing in his consular district, proceed in the vessel to which they were destined;

Considering that in this manner the consular invoices will serve as a check (*contra prova*) to the declarations on the manifest, should this be closed before all the cargo destined to the vessel is on board, as frequently occurs, principally at ports of call;

Considering that besides assisting the consular labor, the consular invoices dispense with duplicate invoices, in which not infrequently there appears diversity of prices; and that in the case of non-payment, they constitute the only incontestable document as to the value of the merchandise which can be accepted by the tribunals of the importing country;

Resolves, that among the documents mentioned in § 1 of Art. 791 of the consolidated laws of the customs-houses and *meios de venda*, for the clearance of goods or merchandise subject to duties, there will be included the consular invoice already contemplated in the list of fees which the Brazilian consulates must collect for account of the state, to commence on January 1st, 1892, and thenceforward, in the terms of Decree No. 1,327 D of January 31st of the current year.

The minister for financial affairs will thus have it executed.

Federal Capital, April — 1891.

MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA
T. de Alencar Araripé.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Sovereigns were quoted at \$17.95 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The Argentine sanitary authorities have declared infected the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco.

—The Argentine government has authorized the Banco Nacional to pay all fiscal and judiciary deposits.

—The Brazilian minister to the Argentine government, Dr. Cyro de Azevedo, will present his credentials next Thursday.

—As we anticipated the friends of Gen. Roca have advised him not to resign. What a convenience owe's friends are, sometimes!

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd says that the Chilean revolutionists have organized a provisional government under the presidency of Jorge Montt.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says that the Chilean senate has conferred full dictatorial powers on President Balmaceda. It was quite expected; that is what the senate was elected for.

—The Argentine News of Rosario calls attention to the alarming increase in the prices charged for fresh meat by the butchers of that city. It is a curious state of affairs to see meat at famine prices in a meat exporting country.

—The Montevideo port statistics for the first quarter of the current year show 2,954 passenger and immigrant arrivals, against 6,123 departures. The arrivals from Brazil numbered 1,110, while the departures for Brazil were 1,378.

—The Argentine government granted permission to the Autologista division of the Chilean army to pass through Argentine territory, unarmed. Their guns were probably transported in carts. This is a very singular way to maintain neutrality.

—It is rather a laughable affair to see the Rosariano vigilantes paraded on the street corners with clay pipes in their mouths. But they are hardly to blame as much as Minister Lopez, who has now made cigarettes an impossible luxury for the majority.—*Argentine News*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st announces the opening of the Chilean congress. President Balmaceda addressed the representatives in person, defending his course in the controversy with the preceding congress and throwing all the blame for the revolution on its movers and the fleet. He asks for a reform of the constitution.

—The *Destero* brought from Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday a large consignment of fire arms of various kinds, intended for transshipment to Chili, having been purchased by the agents of Dictator Balmaceda. Further consignments have arrived from Buenos Aires for the same destination. It is horrible to think of the bloodshed this man is causing in his native country. It is a pity some superior power can not force him to submit to arbitration and thus put an end to the terrors of civil war.—*Montevideo Times*, April 16th.

—Yet another military scandal. Enquiry is now being made into the case of a sergeant of the 4th infantry, who, it is asserted, has been barbarously tortured on an extemporized rack for having stolen some money from his captain. We would like to know what the army is coming to, and when these denunciations are to cease? It is certainly most disgraceful that in a country pretending to be civilized, military men should be allowed to inflict punishments not justified by the civil law, without trial of the accused, and without responsibility for their acts.—*Montevideo Times*, April 10th.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 25th confirm the reported loss of the Chilean ironclads *Blanco Encalada* and *Huascar*. The two vessels were stationed off Caldera, where they were surprised by the torpedo boats *Candell* and *Lynch*, and were sunk by torpedoes discharged by the latter. This was made easy as their fires were low and they could neither escape nor maneuver so as to bring their heavy guns to bear on the enemy. The *Lynch* escaped, pursued by the other vessels of the revolutionary fleet. The loss of life was very heavy on the two ironclads. Later news state that the *Huascar* was not lost, that the *Lynch* has arrived at Valparaiso in a damaged condition, and that the torpedo boat *Aldoa* which assisted in the attack on the *Blanco Encalada*, was sunk.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The pay of the members of the Minas legislature is 40\$ per diem.

—Reports have been circulated in S. Paulo that a revolution is imminent here.

—In Camhucy, S. Paulo, there is a woman 102 years old, who still sews and makes lace.

—In the city of S. Paulo there are seven daily papers, in Santos three, and in Campinas two.

—On the 20th inst. Pedro Antonio de Camargo was arrested in S. Paulo for attempting to kill his mother.

—The yellow-fever epidemic in Cantagallo continues, and has recently broken out at Cordeiro, a neighboring village.

—A Santos telegram of yesterday says that 13 deaths from yellow fever have occurred in that city and that 75 cases are reported.

—It is stated that a syndicate is buying lands at Bello Horizonte, where it is proposed to establish the new capital of Minas Geraes.

—In Araraquara, S. Paulo, a subscription for building a hospital has been opened, and up to the 20th 18,000\$ had been subscribed.

—The plantation of Cruz Alta in the municipal district of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, has been sold to the Companhia Ceres for 580,000\$.

—Recent rains in Pernambuco have reanimated the planters who had begun to fear that the winter would be a bad one on account of drought.

—The elections in Maranhão for the state legislature are to take place on the 11th prox.

—The preparatory sessions of the Sergipe state legislature were opened on the 26th inst.

—The Italian steamer *Napoli* arrived at Victoria, Esprito Santo, on the 25th with immigrants.

—The preparatory sessions of the constituent assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro are to open on the 18th prox.

—The governor of São Paulo has granted a credit of 10,000\$ to meet the expenses of preventing an outbreak of lever in Santos and Campinas.

—In a collision between two street cars in São Paulo on the 19th inst. several persons were slightly injured and the back-bone of one of the mules was broken.

—The country is certainly strike-stricken. The strike of the public carriage drivers in S. Paulo ended on the 21st and on the same day that of the Bahia printers began.

—It seems that Gen. Glycerio, in his mania for disposing of lands, gave away some belonging to private persons in S. Paulo, and the owners are protesting against the grant.

—The Bahia constituent assembly was reopened yesterday, when the special commission presented a report on the project of a constitution drawn up by the provisional government.

—The committee appointed by the legislature of Minas Geraes to report on the constitution is said to be favorable to limiting to one year the term of office of the first president of the state.

—A printers' strike has been in progress in Bahia during the past week. Many printing-offices were closed and a majority of the daily papers suspended publication for a short time.

—The overland telegraph line has arrived at a point about 55 kilometres from the left bank of the Araguaya, or about 475 kilometres from Cayahá, Mato Grosso, its objective point. The progress of the work is said to be very satisfactory.

—An important planter of Serra Azul, S. Paulo, tried to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 23rd inst. at the station of Franca on the Mogyana railway. Two shots failed to do the business, but his state is serious enough to anticipate fatal results.

—Among the candidates of the "national union" party for the state legislature of Rio Grande do Sul are ex-Senators Silveira Martins and Avila and ex-Deputies Maciel and Silva Tavares. Capt. Pedro Correa do Camara, son of Visconde de Pelotas, is also one of the candidates.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the "republican union" party under the lead of ex-Minister Demetrio and Deputy Antônio de Faria, has united with the "national union" party, under the lead of Visconde de Pelotas and others, to oppose the government candidates in the election to be held on the 5th prox.

—The governor of S. Paulo has decided that in the election to be held in that state on the 30th, besides the supervisors mentioned in the decree of Aug. 14th, 1890, any other citizen designated by a group of 25 voters will be permitted to sit with the electoral board for the purpose of supervising the electoral process.

—Reports have been circulated in regard to a revolutionary movement in the northern states. The troops stationed in the state of Amazonas are said to be taking part in this movement which is also said to have many adherents in Pará, including the commander of the naval forces in that state.

An additional impulse has been given to the movement by the arrival of Col. Moreira Cesar who had been sent from here to Manaus on account of having incurred the displeasure of the government. According to the reports circulated, the governor of Amazonas recently dismissed had been reinstated by the revolutionists and that an attempt would be made to proclaim Dr. Vicente de Miranda governor of Pará. On the 24th the *Diário Oficial* published the following:—

"The alarming reports yesterday circulated in this city in regard to public tranquility in the north are, we can assure the public, without foundation. In none of the states has there been the slightest disturbance." The government also caused to be published reassuring telegrams from the governors of Pará and Maranhão. The cruiser *Guanabara* sailed for Pará on the 23rd, and other war vessels are held in readiness. Telegrams from all the states concerned, except Amazonas, deny that any such movement has occurred.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—An order for material for the Central of Brazil line of the value of 1,300,000\$ has been recently sent to Europe.

—The receipts of the Paraná railway in July, 1890, were 75,643\$840 and the expenses 47,665\$763. We are now waiting to hear what happened in August.

—The minister of interior has authorized the municipal *intendencia* to celebrate a contract with Francisco Antonio da Gama for the construction of a tramway line from Ca-cadura to Bangé.

—Decree No. 159, of April 25th, approves the surveys for the extension of the Minas and Rio line to São Grande da Motuca on the navigable part of the Rio Verde. The length of the proposed extension is 21½ kilometres.

—The Empresa Industrial e Construtora do Rio Grande do Sul has bought the Porto Alegre tram company for 650,000\$. The capital paid up of the company was 600,000\$ and a 6\$ per share dividend (6 per cent. per annum) was paid in January last.

—After a good deal of delay the government has decided to make the tariff of the Central of Brazil railway effective on the S. Paulo branch. Some very serious anomalies were pointed out, and it is surprising that they should have hesitated a moment.

—A decree of this 23rd inst. approves the final surveys and estimates of the "Caxias a S. José das Cajazeiras" line. The length of the road is given as 77.3 kilometres, the capital for which is fixed at 2,319,000\$, on which the government guarantees 6 per cent. per annum.

—On the 25th inst. the minister of agriculture refused no less than 70 applications from proposed railway builders, their "air lines" being situated pretty well all over the republic. It must be confessed that 70 applications settled in one day is good work on the minister's part.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered that the Industria, Lavoura e Visão de Macacé be fined 5,000\$ for disobeying his instructions to place its rolling stock at the orders of the Macacé and Campos railway. The minister threatens to cancel the interest guarantee of the unruly company upon a repetition of its offense.

—The Santa Theresa tramway company has resolved to operate that part of its line between the inclined plane and the Hotel Vista Alegre by a central rail system like that of the Corcovado line. This change will be made to avoid the fatal accidents occurring on that part of its line.

—According to the annual report presented to the shareholders in London, the total receipts of the Alagoas railway last year amounted to £20,339, while the expenses, including losses on exchange, amounted to £19,317. This small surplus and the interest guarantee received from the government of Brazil after deducting the interest and redemption charges on the debenture debt of the company, left a balance sufficient to pay the stockholders a dividend of 6%.

—According to the surveys which have just been completed, the length of the projected São-Paulista railway will be 266.937m. The steepest grade will not exceed 2½%, and the cost of construction is estimated at less than 30,000\$ per kilometre. The highest point on the road, Serra Negra, is 990 metres above sea level. No tunnels will be constructed. Across the river Ribeira will be built a swing bridge—the first in Brazil. The São-Paulista is to connect Itd and Iguaçu.

COFFEE NOTES.

—The Santa Theresa central coffee factory, which belonged to Gen. Cesar Alvim and brother, has been sold to the Companhia de Commissões e Factice de Café for 85,000\$.

—Many persons are emigrating from Minas Geraes to S. Paulo for the purpose of obtaining employment in gathering coffee. From one district with a population of 1,000 it is estimated that 400 persons have emigrated.

—"Owing to favorable news in the first two days of the week," says the *Diário de Santos*, of the 19th, "business has been brisk, with an active demand for coffee at the rate of 95\$00 and 96\$00. In view, however, of the improvement of exchange and the demand for higher prices by sellers on the following days, purchasers withdrew from the market, which has since been quiet. Sales during the week amounted to 53,000 bags, including 5,000 on the 18th. The market closes quiet but firm, with buyers at 98\$00."

LOCAL NOTES.

—No enthusiasm was displayed in the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Tira dentes.

—Dr. Targuimio de Souza has resigned the professorship to which he was appointed in the Polytechnic School.

—The new British vice consul at this port, Mr. John Edward Proker, arrived here on the *Galileo* on the 23rd.

—The new French minister at this capital, M. Gerard, arrived here on the 23rd per the French steamer *Brésil*.

—On the 22nd Admiral Wandenkolk tendered his resignation of the command of the navy, but was induced to withdraw it.

—It is stated that Lopes Trovão has at last decided to go into opposition and will shortly commence agitating against the government.

—In consequence of the election of Gen. Deodoro as honorary president of the Historical and Geographical Society, Visconde de Taunay has withdrawn from that society.

—We hear that a new English paper will soon make its appearance here under the editorial direction of Mr. Jasper L. Harben. It will probably make friends with the government at once.

—It is announced that the Argentine sanitary inspectors will henceforth embark at Bahia on the southward bound steamers, leaving the service to Brazilian inspectors for the steamers not touching at that port.

—It is stated that the command of the police in this city was offered to Col. Piragibe, the officer implicated in the attack on the *Prinista* office, but that he declined to accept it. Both the offer and the refusal are matters for profound surprise.

—The *Republica* of Campos publishes a report that there is to be established in this city a monarchist paper of the name of *Jornal do Brasil*. Bataio do Ladario is said to be at the head of this enterprise, which is to have a capital of 2,000,000\$000.

—The director of the Polytechnic School has been dismissed for refusing to recognize the two professors who, in his opinion, were illegally appointed by the government. Ex-Senator Viriato de Melloiros has been appointed in his stead. The whole faculty agrees with the ex-director.

—The *Jornal* of the 24th says that the government has resolved to construct the new warehouses store houses on the Praia D. Manoel, and that the work will be completed in the shortest space of time possible. It is more than probable that the contract will be given to some private party.

London and Antwerp	for str <i>Tamar</i>	2,6
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April 25th, 1891.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Newborn value	Last sale	Closing quotation
100,000	100,000		Agri. Coloniz. de Vassouba		200\$		198 500
2,000,000	2,000,000		Cant. e Viagem Fluviense	14000—July 91			200 000
768,400	768,400	300,000	Carrageons Finaesenses...	10 000—Jan. 91			200 000
300,000	300,000		Comercio e Industria	10000—Jan. 91			200 000
238,000	238,000	1,200	Commissões e Estac. de	10000—Jan. 91	60		50 000
200,000	120,000		Elevador e Fabr. de Cimento	10000—July 91	40		400 000
	22,200		do 2 series		10		
4,000,000	4,000,000		Emprez de Obras Publicas	10 100—Jan. 91	200		410 000
	550,000		do 2 series	10 100—Jan. 91	100		300 000
12,500,000	2,500,000		Extrahedora de Cacao		40		30 000
100,000,000	4,000,000		Ewences Fluviense		100		300 000
40,000,000			Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil		60		
1,000,000	1,000,000		Ind. L. e Fiação de Macaé		100		180 000
1,000,000		210,000	Industrial Flum. (Rioque)	10000—Jan. 91	50		50 000
100,000,000	40,000,000		Melhormentos ao Brazil...	6 000—Jan. 91	80		107 500—
2,000,000	3,000,000		do do Rio...	100—Jan. 91	80		140 000
1,000,000			do de S. Paulo		80		55 000
3,000,000	7,000,000		Nacional de Oleos	5 000—Jan. 91			130 000
1,000,000	5,000,000		Nova Era Rural...	10000—Jan. 91	70		30 000
1,000,000	600,000		Miner. e Ind. de C. e S.	6 000—Aug. 91	50		30 000
1,000,000			Phosphato de Cal.		130		55 000
650,000	470,000		Saneamento do Rio	12 000—Jan. 91	40		41 000
1,000,000	400,000		Servico Maritimo	8 000—Jan. 91	60		50 000
8,000,000	2,400,000		Torrens Brasileira	3 500—Jan. 91	80		70 000
11,000,000	3,000,000		Uniao	—Jan. 91	200		250 000
500,000	300,000						

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